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Факультет агрономии и лесного хозяйства

Кафедра лесного хозяйства

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Специальность:

35.02.01- Лесное и лесопарковое хозяйство

Квалификация выпускника: специалист лесного и лесопаркового хозяй-
ства

Вологда – Молочное,
2025 г.

1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по дисциплине

1.1 Текущий контроль

№ п/п	Раздел (тема) дисциплины	Результаты обучения	Наименование оценочного средства / Форма текущего контроля	Метод контроля*
1.	Страны изучаемого языка (Великобритания, США, Канада)	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 06.; ОК 09	экзамен	устный опрос
2.	Технический прогресс			
3.	Технологии в нашей жизни			
4.	Образование в России и за рубежом			
5.	Растения. Виды растений. Строение растений. Древесные виды			
6.	Леса нашей планеты			

2. Промежуточная аттестация

В соответствии с учебным планом промежуточная аттестация по учебной дисциплине (модулю) предусматривает проведение экзамена. Для оценки результатов обучения используется метод устный опрос.

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1 Комплект оценочных материалов для проведения текущего контроля оценки знаний, умений и уровня сформированности компетенций

Примерные варианты текущего контроля

Индивидуальное задание №1. Внимательно прочитайте и письменно переведите заданный вам текст.

Индивидуальное задание №2. Напишите каждое выбранное предложение в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

Индивидуальное задание №3. Напишите аннотацию текста.

Вариант 1

Passport Control

Many long-distance travels especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London.

When the plane arrives at the Heathrow Airport the passengers get out of the plane and go into the building of the airport. After passing along endless corridors they get to the passport control point called Immigration.

There are two gates. One is for passengers from EU (European Union) countries. And the other gate is for passengers from all other countries.

After queuing up for some time the group comes up to the queue marshal who

signals what officer is free. And each person goes to the counter indicated.

Some Russian businessmen have difficulty in speaking with the English Immigration officers and answering their questions.

Usually, English officers do not like strangers to help them with interpreting. In such cases the officers ask their own interpreters for help. Most probably these interpreters are staff members of Immigration.

Вариант 2

Luggage

After undergoing formalities at Immigration the group goes to the Luggage Reclaim point. They find the monitor showing their Flight Number and see their suitcases and bags on the belt.

But one of the participants of the group does not see his suitcase and comes up to an official. Then he goes to the place shown by the official and sees his suitcase. The gentleman picks up the suitcase, puts it on the trolley and joins the group. And all the participants have collected their luggage.

Now the participants are moving to the Customs point. At the Customs point the passengers who have nothing to declare pass through the green walls of the passage. They see the sign «Nothing to declare» and a few Customs officials standing behind the rack. The officials say nothing to them and they safely pass.

Some other passengers pass through the red wall corridor since they have something to declare and probably they have to fill in some forms and pay customs duty. Usually every country has a list of the things liable to duty «in addition to the duty free allowance».

Вариант 3

Customs

At the Customs point the passengers who have nothing to declare pass through the green walls of the passage. Some other passengers pass through the red wall corridor since they have something to declare and probably they have to fill in some forms and pay customs duty. Usually every country has a list of the things liable to duty «in addition to the duty free allowance».

In a second or two the whole group gets out into the hall of the airport and sees the crowd of people meeting passengers who have just arrived. Andrew sees their coach David Hill in the crowd of people meeting different passengers.

The group comes up to the coach and the driver helps them to put the luggage into the luggage compartment. And a few minutes later when everybody is aboard the coach starts its way to London.

The motorway is very busy and the traffic is rather heavy. Some parts of the road are under construction. Most journeys in Britain are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are by private car.

Вариант 4

The London Underground

After their visit to the museum of the Bank of England the Group returns to the hotel by underground. People may use the underground to get to city centres, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a

car.

Londoners call their underground train network 'the tube'. It covers the whole city. It's a fast, convenient and easy way to travel. Stations are never far apart, especially in central London. Each of the eleven lines has its own name and a distinctive colour to aid recognition.

There are two kinds of tube tickets: single and return. The tickets are sold at tube stations. Besides they sell Travel-cards for the tube, buses and the Docklands Light Railway, or DLR. Travel-cards can be bought at underground stations, Travel Information Centres, British Rail stations and selected newsagents. Travel-cards are valid either for one day or seven days.

At the tube station the participants buy single tickets and come up to the electronic gate. They put the tickets, magnetic strip down, into the slot machine on the right side of the gate. The gate opens and after removing the ticket each passes the gate. Then they go down by moving stairs.

Вариант 5

The London Bus Service

After their visit to the City of London the group of tourists returns to the hotel by bus. The London Bus Service covers the whole city. It's a fast, convenient and easy way to travel.

London and many other British cities and towns still have some traditional double-deckers (=buses with two floors). Londoners are proud of their 'big red buses'. These days some may not be red but they always carry the red roundel.

Passengers get on and off these through the open door at the back, and a conductor walks around inside the bus selling tickets. The more modern buses have no conductor. Passengers pay the driver when they get on. The door is at the front, and only opens at official bus stops.

Travel-cards are very popular for bus travel too. Travel-cards can be bought at underground stations, Travel Information Centres, British Rail stations and selected newsagents. Travel-cards are valid either for one day or seven days.

Buses used for long distances or tours are called coaches in Britain but buses in the US. Yellow school buses are a tradition in the US and parts of Britain.

Вариант 6

Taxis in London

The famous London black taxi cabs can be hailed in the street. Some cabs are now painted different colors and they carry limited advertising, but are still bound by the same strict regulations. They are available for hire if the yellow light above the windscreen is lit.

All these taxis have meters that the driver must use on all journeys within the Metropolitan Police District. The District covers most of Greater London and goes out to the Heathrow Airport.

There are over 500 ranks throughout London, including all major hotels and British Rail stations.

For longer journeys the price is usually negotiated with the driver beforehand. There is also a minimum payable charge that is shown on the meter when you hire

the cab. Passengers are expected to pay extra for large luggage, journeys between 20.00—06.00, at weekends and holidays.

Besides black cabs there are mini-cabs that practically render similar services. But they cannot be hailed in the street, they are indistinguishable from private cars. Unlike the black cabs they are not licensed. They are cheaper than black cabs. Usually, they are ordered by telephone. The numbers are listed in Yellow Pages.

Вариант 7 Changing Money

In the evening a few participants went to a bureau de change next to the hotel to change some dollars into pounds.

Last century Great Britain adopted a decimal currency system in which one pound is worth one hundred pence. Under the new system banknotes remained unchanged at values of 1, 5, 10 and 20 pounds, but a new set of coins was introduced. There are three silver and three copper coins.

In London money can be changed either at banks, at bureaux de change or at customers' services desks in big department stores.

Banks are usually open from 9.30 a. m. until 3.30 p. m. Some are open on Saturday, but never on Sunday. They accept plastic cards Visa, Access as well as Eurocheques, traveller's cheques and, of course, cash. Many banks have cash dispensing machine services.

Bureaux de change are usually open for longer hours and every day. They often charge a bigger commission than banks. The exchange rates are often shown in the running lines placed in the windows or on the walls of the bureaux de change for everybody to see.

When travelling abroad it is always wise to carry your money in traveller's cheques because they are protected against loss or theft. Not only are they safe, they are also convenient. They can be cashed at most banks in the world. Most shops, hotels and restaurants also accept them.

Вариант 8

The City of London

The business and financial centre of London is called the City or the City of London. It covers an area in east central London north of the River Thames, between Blackfriars Bridge and Tower Bridge. It is only about one square mile in size.

The City includes the site of the original Roman town. It is an area with a long and exciting history, and it is proud of its independence and traditional role as a centre of trade and commerce.

Many financial institutions have their head offices in the City. The City of London is one of the major banking centres of the world and you can find the banks of many nations in the famous Threadneedle Street and the surrounding area.

Here, too, the Bank of England, the central bank of the nation, is located. Nearby is the Stock Exchange where shares of commercial companies are bought and sold. A little further is Lloyd's, the most famous insurance company in the world.

During weekdays in the City one can see the City gents with their bowler hats, pin-striped suits and rolled umbrellas. This is the "uniform" only of those men who involved in banking and business in the City.

In the City old and new buildings stand next to each other. The most famous older buildings include St Paul's Cathedral and the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor of London lives. The new Barbican Centre includes an art gallery, a theatre and a concert hall.

Вариант 9

The English Pub

Pubs are important in the social life of many British people. The word pub is short for public house, but the full name is rarely used. Some pubs are called inns. These were originally hotels and some still offer accommodation.

People often choose a pub near where they live as their local and go as regulars several times a week. At lunchtime people may go to a pub with colleagues from work, and in the evening they go with friends.

Most pubs are friendly and relaxed places where visitors can have some beer and, usually, a simple meal. Many of them also serve coffee, but not tea.

Typical lunch in a pub is a "ploughman's lunch" — bread, cheese and pickle, and sometimes a little salad.

Under Britain's laws alcohol can only be sold to people over 18. Children under 14 are not allowed in pubs unless there is a family room.

Pubs are not open all day. The owners themselves can decide when to open. Most open for 3 or 4 hours at lunchtime and again from about 6 p. m. to about 11 p.

When closing time approaches, the barman rings a bell. After the bar person has called "Time!" customers are allowed 10 minutes to finish their drinks and leave.

Вариант 10

Driving a Car

One of the evenings Mr. Hill and a few participants decided to go to the cinema to see the film, the latest Oscar Award winner. Before the film was to start they had an hour at their disposal. And they decided to have a ride around London by Mr. Hill's car.

There are speed limits — 30 or 40 miles per hour in or near towns in England and 70mph on motorways. The driver must wear a seat belt and so must the front seat passenger.

Two yellow lines on the road mean no parking. One yellow line means parking is restricted. In some big towns the car may be clamped and towed away if it is parked illegally. It is very expensive to get the car back. All the rules and regulations on driving are fully described in The Highway Code.

Petrol stations or garages are often self-service. The driver can select star (super), unleaded petrol or diesel from the automatic pump and pay the cashier. If the pump is not automatic there is an attendant to help.

In Britain there are around 35 million qualified drivers, and 75% of all British households have a car.

Before a person can get a driving license he or she must pass an official driving test, which includes a written test of the Highway Code and a practical driving exam. Only people aged 17 or over are allowed to drive.

Примерные варианты текущего контроля

Индивидуальное задание №1. Внимательно прочитайте и письменно переведите заданный вам текст.

Индивидуальное задание №2. Напишите каждое выбранное предложение в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

Индивидуальное задание №3. Напишите аннотацию текста.

Вариант 1

History of London

London was not built as a city in the same way as Paris or New York. It began its life as a Roman fortification at a place where it was possible to cross the River Thames. A wall was built around the town to defend it, but during the long period of peace that followed the Norman Conquest, people built their houses outside the walls. This building continued over the years.

In 1665 there was a terrible plague in London that killed too many people. In 1666 the Great Fire of London ended the plague, but it also destroyed much of the city. Although many people who had fled from London during the plague returned there to live in the rebuilt city after the plague and the Great Fire, there were never again so many Londoners living in the city centre.

These days London has spread further outwards into the country, including surrounding villages. Today the metropolis of Greater London covers about 610 square miles (1580 sq. km), and the suburbs of London continue even beyond this area. Some people even commute over 100 miles (over 150 km.) every day to work in London.

The gradual growth of the city helps to explain the fact that London does not have just one centre, it has a number of centres, each with a distinct character: the Government centre in Westminster, the shopping and entertainment centre in the West End, the financial and business centre called the City.

Вариант 2

A Visit to Oxford

On the eve of their departure to Moscow the participants had some free time and Mr. Hill proposed they should make a trip to Oxford.

Oxford, first and foremost, is known for its University. The University began itself in the middle of the 12th century, and by 1300 there were already 1,500 students. At this time, Oxford was a wealthy town, but by the middle of the 14th century, it was poorer, because of a decline in trade and because of the terrible plague, which killed many people in England.

Relations between the students and the townspeople were very unfriendly, and there was often fighting in the streets. On the 10th February 1355, the Festival of St. Scholastica, a battle began which lasted two days. Sixty-two students were killed. The townspeople were punished for this in two ways: they had to walk through the town to attend a special service on every St. Scholastica's day until 1825. Worse than this, the University was given control of the town for nearly 600 years.

Nowadays there are about 12,000 students in Oxford, and the University and the town live quietly side by side.

When the coach came to Oxford the participants bought some colourful books on Oxford, maps and some souvenirs. Then they went sightseeing and stopped near Trinity College.

Вариант 3

Visiting Windsor and Eton

On Sunday morning the group started on an excursion for Windsor by coach.

Windsor lies 34 km west of London and is famous, first and foremost for Windsor Castle, the residence of the royal family. Many parts of this historic castle are open to the public while some other parts are always closed and some are closed

when the royal family is in residence.

The site of Windsor Castle was first defined by William the Conqueror in 1070 and for the next 900 years the building was continually enlarged, growing from a medieval castle to a vast and complex royal palace.

The most impressive of all the castle buildings is St. George's Chapel, a masterpiece of perpendicular Gothic architecture. The State Apartments, which are closed to the public, comprise 16 rooms, and each is a treasure house of superb furniture, porcelain, and armour. The rooms are decorated with the works of art from the royal collections. They include paintings of old masters.

The star attraction, open to the public, is Queen Mary's Doll's House, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and presented to the nation in 1923. The furnishings are designed at one-twelfth of their real size.

Part of Windsor Central Railway Station has now been converted to a wax-works museum run by Madame Tussaud's, recreating the scene in 1879 when a special train arrived here to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Queen Victoria, the longest ruling monarch in Britain, who lived in 1837—1901, is a symbol of the unity of the whole nation, the British Empire and the progress of the nation in the nineteenth century.

Вариант 4

The Bank of England

The museum of the Bank of England is located practically in the building of the Bank, in the City of London. The museum has a lot of exhibits showing the history of the Bank from its foundation in 1694 to its role today as the nation's central bank.

Visitors can also see a video on the history of the Bank. To understand the role and importance of the Bank better we should learn first how it emerged.

During the seventeenth century banking in England was in the hands of goldsmiths who held deposits, made loans to the merchants and the Crown. But even the wealthiest goldsmiths could not carry on a deposit and lending business on the scale the Government required.

So in sixteen ninety four a joint stock company to raise money for the Government and finance wars was incorporated. It later got to be known under the title «Bank of England».

The Bank of England developed essentially as a government bank, and raised money to finance the needs of the British Government, managing its national debt, printing banknotes and minting coins.

In 1946 the Bank was nationalized and it operates today as the UK's central bank executing monetary policy on behalf of the Government and supervising the markets in one of the world's largest and most sophisticated centres. Besides the Bank has always been a depository of gold.

Вариант 5

A Visit to Greenwich

Greenwich is a very beautiful parkland on the outskirts of London, on the bank of the River Thames. The Thames, a major waterway of England, flows from Cotswolds to the North Sea and is about 210 miles long. It flows via Oxford, Reading and London.

Greenwich is famous for Greenwich Mean Time, the Royal Observatory and the National Maritime Museum.

The National Maritime Museum tells the story of Britain and the sea. The star attraction of the Museum is the Neptune Hall, which explains the development of boats from prehistoric times to the present day. In the Nelson Galleries you can see the uniform jacket, with a bullet hole in the left shoulder, which Nelson was wearing when he was fatally wounded at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

The old Royal Observatory is part of the Maritime Museum and consists of a few historic buildings, high on the Hill above the Thames. Early telescopes and time-measuring instruments are displayed in Flamsteed House where John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, lived.

The large Gate Clock measures Greenwich Mean Time, the standard by which time is set all round the world. And you can stand astride the Greenwich Meridian, marked by a brass strip crossing the Observatory courtyard.

Вариант 6

British Newspapers

The British are a nation of newspaper readers. Many of them have a daily paper delivered to their home just in time for breakfast.

British newspapers can be divided into two groups: quality and popular. Quality newspapers are more serious and cover home and foreign news thoughtfully while the popular newspapers like shocking, personal stories as well as some news. These two groups of newspapers can be distinguished easily because the quality papers are twice the size of the popular newspapers.

British newspapers are often associated with Fleet Street, located in Westminster City of London. Fleet Street was the home of the nation's newspapers till the recent past.

In the 1980s most of the newspapers moved to new buildings in different parts of London to use new printing technology. Only two newspapers The Daily Express and The Daily Telegraph are still in Fleet Street. However, people still say "Fleet Street" to mean the press.

Newspapers get material from several sources. Staff reporters write about na-

tional or local news. Major newspapers also have their own foreign correspondents throughout the world.

In Britain, the newspaper industry has a major influence on public opinion and is a strong force in political life.

Вариант 7

Mass Media in Britain

Watching television is one of the great British pastimes! Television and broadcasting in the United Kingdom are controlled with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA).

The BBC is one of the main television and radio broadcasting organizations in Britain, paid for by the government since 1927 but free to choose the contents of its programs. The head of the BBC has the title of director general. It receives its income from the Government, but the private companies under the IBA earn money from advertising.

The BBC has two TV channels. The IBA is responsible for looking after the regional independent TV companies that broadcast their own programs and those ones they have bought from other regions.

National radio is also controlled with the BBC, and listeners can choose between four stations. There are many local stations, some of which are private and the others are under the BBC. The programs consist mainly of music and local news.

People in Britain listen to the radio a lot, especially in the morning and the early evening or while they are in their cars. Many people rely on radio to hear the latest news.

Many people also listen to local radio. Local radio stations concentrate on local news, traffic reports and pop music. Smaller stations are run by students or by hospitals for their patients.

Вариант 8

Post Office

Most letters and packages posted in Britain are dealt with by the Post Office, a public authority. It is divided into three parts, the Royal Mail, which delivers letters, Parcel force and Datapost, which deliver large packages, and Post Office Counters, which manages the country's many post offices.

As well as selling stamps, post offices take in letters and packages that are to be sent by special delivery. Post offices also sell vehicle and television licences, pay out pensions and child benefit money, and sell greeting cards and stationery.

In villages they are often combined with a newsagent's and general store. In recent years, many smaller post offices have been closed because they do not make profit, though this often led to protests from local people.

Mail (=letters, bills) is often called post in British English. When sending a letter, people can choose between two levels of service, first class or the cheaper second class. Normally, first-class mail is delivered the day after it is posted and second-class mail within two or three days.

Letters are posted in red postboxes, also called letter boxes. Each has a sign giving times of collections. Postmen also deliver mail each morning direct to homes

and businesses. They put the mail through a flap in the door, which is also called a letter box. In the country they travel round in red vans, but in towns and villages it is common to a postman on a bicycle.

Вариант 9

Business Hours

The standard working day in the United Kingdom and the USA starts at 9:00 a. m. and lasts till 5:00 p. m. with lunchtime from 1:00 p. m. to 2:00 p. m. Many banks are usually open for customers from 9:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Some businesses and industries traditionally work different hours.

Most employees have a five-day working week, Monday through Friday. The working week is between 35 and 40 hours long. Overtime is quite common and is generally paid, often at a premium to the basic rate of pay. The weekend usually starts on Friday night and lasts till Monday. Thus on Saturdays and Sundays most businesses are closed. But as to shops they are open on Saturdays and some of them are open on Sundays.

In Britain the law does not say what shops can be open on Sundays but it says what goods can be sold on Sundays. They are newspapers, magazines and fresh food. If the law is broken, criminal proceedings may be taken. Many officials are of the opinion and the public demand is that the Sunday trading rules should be abolished in the UK. Most businesses are closed on public or national holidays. The main public holidays of the UK are as follows:

- New Year's Day 1 January
- Easter in April
- Christmas Day 25 December
- Boxing Day 26 December

In the United States the following main holidays are celebrated:

- New Year's Day 1 January
- Easter in April
- Independence Day 4 July
- Christmas Day 25 December

Вариант 10

British Markets

Markets are very popular in Britain and sell a wide range of goods. Most are held in the open air, in town squares or market places. Goods for sale are piled up on market stalls, tables that are sheltered from bad weather.

Most markets are held only on market day, the same day each week, and sometimes on Saturdays. In small towns market day is often the busiest day of the week.

Permission to hold street markets in many market towns was given hundreds of years ago. Today, street markets sell flowers, fruit and vegetables, fish and meat, clothes and household goods. Prices are fixed by the stallholders and most accept only cash.

Some towns have a covered or indoor market. These markets are usually open every day except Sunday. Sunday markets, often at sites out of town, sell a wider

range of goods and attract many people.

Markets that sell cheap second-hand goods, including clothes, jewellery, books, pots and pans, are called flea markets.

The word market is sometimes used in American English to refer to any food shop. Lager food shops in both America and Britain are called supermarkets. A hyper-market is a very large store or supermarket. In Britain small food shops are sometimes called mini-markets.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «Отлично»: студент демонстрирует отличное владение техникой перевода, аннотирования и реферирования, подготовки презентации, допускает не более 1 грамматической или лексической ошибок.

Оценка «Хорошо»: студент демонстрирует хорошее владение техникой перевода, подготовки презентации, аннотирования и реферирования, допускает не более 4 грамматических и лексических ошибок

Оценка «Удовлетворительно»: студент демонстрирует удовлетворительное владение техникой перевода, аннотирования и реферирования, подготовки презентации, допускает более 4 грамматических и лексических ошибок.

Оценка «Неудовлетворительно»: Студент не владеет навыками перевода, допускает более 8 грамматических, лексических ошибок.

3.2 Комплект оценочных материалов для проведения промежуточной аттестации по итогам изучения учебной дисциплины

1. Выполните (устно) перевод текста по специальности (объем 1000 – 1200 п.зн.) с иностранного языка на язык обучения. Составьте (письменно) по-статейный словарь и напишите перевод указанного абзаца текста. Время выполнения работы – 40 минут.

2. Устная беседа с преподавателем по одной из пройденных тем:

1) Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день.

2) Здоровье и забота о нем. Спорт.

3) Досуг, отдых, путешествия, туризм.

4) Роль молодежи в современном мире

5) Страны изучаемого языка

6) Экологические проблемы

7) Научно-технический прогресс

8) Обучение. Современный мир профессий.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «отлично» Студент демонстрирует отличное владение техникой чтения (изучающего, ознакомительного), работы со словарными статьями, техники перевода со словарем текстов по специальности. Студент в совершенстве знает и успешно применяет правила аннотирования на языке обучения, отлично знает особенности написания деловых писем различных жанров

Оценка «хорошо» Студент демонстрирует хорошее владение техникой чтения (изучающего, ознакомительного). Навыки работы со словарными статьями, техники перевода со словарем текстов по специальности в целом сформированы, но не развиты. При переводе текста по специальности допускает 1-3 грамматические или лексические ошибки, не влияющие на понимание общего содержания текста. Студент обладает достаточными навыками составления аннотации на языке обучения.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» Студент демонстрирует удовлетворительное владение техникой чтения (изучающего, ознакомительного). Навыки работы со словарными статьями, техники перевода со словарем текстов по специальности плохо сформированы. При переводе текста по специальности допускает 4-8 грамматических или лексических ошибок, незначительно влияющих на понимание общего содержания текста. Студент обладает навыками составления аннотации на языке обучения.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» (не зачтено) Студент демонстрирует плохое владение техникой чтения (изучающего, ознакомительного). Навыки работы со словарными статьями, техники перевода со словарем текстов по специальности не сформированы. При переводе текста допускает многочисленные (более 8) грамматические и лексические ошибки, искажающее понимание общего содержания текста. Студент не обладает сформированными навыками составления аннотации на языке обучения.

Фонд оценочных средств составлен в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО по специальности 35.02.01 «Лесное и лесопарковое хозяйство».

Разработчик: преподаватель кафедры гуманитарных дисциплин Горева А.Д.

Фонд оценочных средств одобрен на заседании кафедры лесного хозяйства от 16.01.2025 года, протокол №6.

Заведующий кафедрой лесного хозяйства д.с.-х.н. профессор Дружинин Ф.Н.

Фонд оценочных средств согласован на заседании методической комиссии факультета агрономии и лесного хозяйства от 16.01.2025 года, протокол №6.

Председатель методической комиссии, к.филол.н., доцент Дьякова Н.С.